Training and Evaluation Outline Report

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16 Jun 2021
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Task Number: 71-TA-7340

Task Title: Conduct Foreign Disaster Relief for Theater Army Contingency Command Post

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Destruction Notice: None
Foreign Disclosure: FD1 - This training product has been reviewed by the training developers in coordination with the Fort Leavenworth, Kansas foreign disclosure officer. This training product can be used to instruct international military students from all approved countries without restrictions.

Supporting Reference(s):

Step Number	Reference ID	Reference Name	Required	Primary	Source Information
	ATP 3-57.20	Multi-Service Techniques for Civil Affairs Support to Foreign Humanitarian Assistance	Yes	No	
	ATP 3-57.70	CIVIL-MILITARY OPERATIONS CENTER http://armypubs.army.mil/doctrine/DR_pubs/dr_a/pdf/atp3_57x70.pdf	Yes	No	
	ATP 3-93	THEATER ARMY OPERATIONS	Yes	No	
	DODD 5100.46DODD 5100.46DODD 5100.46	Foreign Disaster Relief	Yes	No	
	JP 1	DOCTRINE FOR THE ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES	Yes	No	
	JP 3-29	Foreign Humanitarian Assistance	Yes	Yes	

Conditions: The theater army (TA) contingency command post (CCP) receives a prepare-to-deploy order (PTDO), or other order from higher headquarters (HHQ), that establishes it as the Army force (ARFOR) or land component command of a joint task force (JTF) that will conduct foreign disaster relief (FDR). The commander issues guidance on conducting FDR in a dynamic and complex operational environment, with hybrid threats, contesting TA objectives in all five domains (air, land, sea, space, and cyberspace), the information environment (IE), the electromagnetic spectrum (EMS), and throughout operations to shape, prevent, and prevail in largescale combat operations (LSCO), consolidate gains, and achieve mission objectives. The threat maintains contact with the TA in multiple domains. All eight operational variables of PMESII-PT are present. The order from higher headquarters includes all applicable overlays and/or graphics, area of operation (AO) boundaries, control measures, and criteria for subsequent tactical actions. All necessary personnel and equipment are available. The TA is task organized with necessary units and reinforced with assets from higher to accomplish assigned tasks. The TA maintains communications with subordinate units, adjacent units, and higher headquarters. The commander has organized the four components of the command and control system to support decision-making, facilitate communication, and conduct operations.

Note 1: The conditions statement for this task determines the highest training conditions reflected in the Objective Task Evaluation Criteria Matrix required for the evaluated unit to receive a trained (T) rating. However, a unit can only receive a T rating if the task is executed under these conditions and during an external evaluation.

Note 2: Conduct the task using mission partner environment (MPE) foreign-partner information-sharing procedures, or conduct as if foreign partners are on the network, realistically portraying an environment where the Army will likely conduct limited contingency operations in a combined theater. Produce orders, estimates, and other staff products on the SECRET//RELEASABLE (S//REL) network while retaining non-releasable or (NOFORN) information on the secret internet protocol router network (SIPRNET). Deployed units regularly operate mission-specific multinational information networks, and will soon migrate most operations and training to the Releasable-Persistent Training Environment (R-PTE).

Note 3: The CCP is dependent upon the following external support or augmentation that must be replicated or provided during training:

-The TA main command post (MCP) staff for operational planning, intelligence support, sustainment coordination, and special staff functions.
-Signal support from the theater signal command for up-to-SECRET network transport capability and network operations.
-The theater military intelligence (MI) TA for intelligence collection, analysis and production support, and for satellite communications for Joint Worldwide Intelligence Communications System (JWICS) network connectivity.
-Outside organizations for security.
-The headquarters and support company (HSC) for supervision of security.

-Life support (e.g. from the logistics civil augmentation program (LOGCAP)).
-A military police (MP) protective services detachment (PSD).
-Civil Affairs (CA) planning team (CAPT), and CA staff & unit augmentation.

Environment: Some iterations of this task should be performed with degraded command and control networks, degraded conditions in the electromagnetic spectrum, and/or degraded, denied, and disrupted space operations environment (D3SOE) Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP 4.

Standards: The CCP conducts FDR in support of the State Department (DOS) or US Agency for International Development (USAID) to directly relieve or reduce human suffering, disease, hunger, or privation. The CCP directs the execution of FDR tasks/activities in accordance with (IAW) JP 3-29 , the Army Ethic, command post survivability considerations, MPE information sharing restrictions, established timelines, commander intent, orders from higher headquarters, and standard operating procedures.

The Objective Task Evaluation Criteria Matrix (below) is the Army's standard evaluation criteria used by commanders to objectively assess their unit's collective task training conducted during collective training events. Task assessment is determined by the environment, percentages of leaders and Soldiers present at training, task performance, and external task evaluation. For example, in order to receive a fully trained (T) rating, a unit must perform this task incorporating the identified training environment; with 75% ofTA leaders and 80% of Soldiers present for training; attaining 80% on performance measures, 100% on critical performance measures, and 85% on leader performance measures; and with an external evaluation. Failure to meet any one of these criteria will result in a lower than (T) rating.

Note 1: The CCP is dependent upon the TA main command post (MCP) for operational planning, intelligence support, sustainment coordination, and special staff functions. The CCP should be evaluated on its execution of the plan and short-term assessments of the operation, and not on functions conducted in the MCP.

Note 2: Leader is defined as, the commander (for the purposes of this task, **the TA deputy commander leading the operation from the CCP is referred to as the commander**), chief of staff (COS), MCP senior enlisted leader, G-1, G-2, G-3, G-4, G-5, G-6, G-8, G-9, chief of protection, surgeon, security manager, cyber electronic warfare officer, foreign disclosure representative, command teams of subordinate commands, and other leaders indicated on the CCP TO&E that the commander designates as critical to the success of the FDR.

Live Fire: No

Objective Task Evaluation Criteria Matrix:

Plan and Prepare			Execute						Assess	
Operational Environment — BDE & Above		Training Environment (L/V/C)	Leaders Present at Training/Required	Present at Training/Required	External Eval	Performance Measures	Critical Performance Measures	Leader Performance Measures	Evaluator's Observed Task Proficiency Rating	Commander's Assessment
Dynamic and Complex (All OE Variables and Hybrid Threat)	Night	Constructive/Live	>=75%	>=80%	No	>=80%	All	>=85%	**T**	**T**
									T-	**T-**
Dynamic and Complex (All OE Variables and Single Threat)			60-74%	60-79%		65-79%		75-84%	**P**	**P**
	Day								**P-**	**P-**
Dynamic and Complex (<All OE Variables and Single Threat)			<=59%	<=59%		<=64%		<=74%	**U**	**U**

Remarks: For questions, concerns, or comments, please contact: usarmy.leavenworth.tradoc.list.mission-command-coe-dot-ted@mail.mil.

Notes: None

Safety Risk: Low

Task Statements

Cue: The unit receives an order or derives a mission that requires it to conduct foreign disaster relief (FDR) for theater Army contingency command post.

DANGER

Leaders have an inherent responsibility to conduct risk management to ensure the safety of all Soldiers and promote mission accomplishment.

WARNING

Risk management is the Army's primary decision-making process to identify hazards, reduce risk, and prevent both accidental and tactical loss. All Soldiers have the responsibility to learn and understand the risks associated with this task.

CAUTION

Identifying hazards and controlling risks across the full spectrum of Army functions, operations, and activities is the responsibility of all Soldiers.

Performance Steps and Measures

NOTE: Assess task proficiency using the task evaluation criteria matrix.

NOTE: Asterisks (*) indicate leader steps; plus signs (+) indicate critical steps.

STEP/MEASURE	GO	NO-GO	N/A

Plan

	GO	NO-GO	N/A
+* 1. The commander fulfills commander responsibilities for conducting FDR for the TA CCP by:			

Note: The combatant commander (CCMDR) develops and maintains commanders' estimates, base plans, concept plans (CONPLANs), or OPLANs for FHA, including FDR operations. The Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) represents the Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA), which is the United States Government (USG) lead for the FDR response, the CCMDR should be aware the Chief of Mission (COM) is in charge of all USG activities in the disaster-affected country (Refer to JP 3-29).

	GO	NO-GO	N/A
+* a. Receiving a set of national strategic objectives that require the employment of military capabilities from the President, Secretary of State, and Secretary of Defense (SecDef).			
+* b. Issuing clear commander's intent for planning FDR for a CCP with guidance for: • Time allocations. • Military decision making process (MDMP) timelines. • Liaison coordination. • Unified action partner (UAP) collaboration. • Initial information requirements (IR). • Additional staff tasks.			
+* c. Obtaining the concurrence of the host nation (HN) and chief of mission (COM) in the affected country before committing forces for FDR.			

Note: Refer to Department of Defense Directive (DODD) 5100.46 for policy guidance for FDR operations. The US military will normally be asked to provide FDR only when it brings a unique capability or when the civilian response community is overwhelmed.

	GO	NO-GO	N/A
+* d. Utilizing immediately FDR authority to alleviate the suffering of foreign disaster victims and to save human lives.			
+* e. Receiving no later than 72 hours after start of relief operations, to secure SecDef or Deputy SecDef approval for continuing assistance.			
+ f. Directing survivability with electronic protection (EP) actions for the CCP including:			
(1) Electro-magnetic hardening.			
(2) Employment of electronic masking.			
(3) Directing a minimal emission cycle to achieve commander's intent.			
+ 2. The CCP staff, led by the chief-of-staff (COS), gathers references/resources required for planning the operation including: • Orders from higher. • Directives from the Department of State (DOS), or United States Agency for International Development (USAID) for coordination of foreign disaster relief. • Status of Forces Agreements (SOFA) with nations hosting the intermediate staging base, and where the CCP will conduct operations. • Acquisition and cross-servicing agreements (ACSA) with multinational partner nations that the CCP may be directed to support. • USAID Field Operations Guide for Disaster Assessment and Response. • US DOS country team and combatant command (CCMD) country books. • Country studies. • United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) contact information. • Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) leader contact information. • Approved mission tasking matrices (MITAMs).			

Note: The CCP is a lean, deployable element of the Theater Army Headquarters, designed specifically to meet requirements for a limited command and control capability which is theater-committed and immediately available to respond to crisis situations anywhere within the area of responsibility. The CCP is comprised of dedicated personnel with the capability of deploying an initial team, followed by a team of 14 within 24 and 48 hours, respectively, upon notification.

	GO	NO-GO	N/A
+ 3. The COS designates key staff leaders to participate in combatant command crisis planning thru execution to better align contingency plans to actual crises with better understanding of the operational environment (OE) and the disaster relief plan, including:			
+ a. The G-2 and G-9:			
(1) Identifying the type of disaster and speed of onset (slow, rapid, or complex).			
(2) Determining the prevailing security environment (permissive, uncertain, or hostile).			
(3) Coordinating with: • Unified action partners (UAP). • Indigenous populations and institutions (IPI). • International organizations (IOs). • Nongovernmental organizations (NGOs). • Interagency (IA) partners.			
(4) Identifying geopolitical factors that may complicate disaster relief operations.			
+ b. The G-3:			

Note: Refer to JP 1, Doctrine for the Armed Forces of the United States, for more details on endstate and strategic objectives.

Task			
(1) Planning operations to support the combatant commander's (CCDR) military end state and strategic military objectives with the following considerations: • Initial planning may proceed (using assumed objectives) without a formal set of national or theater strategic objectives due to the crisis nature of FHA. • Confirming the CPP's role in coordinating joint reception, staging, onward movement, and integration (JRSOI). • Establishing deployment priorities. • Establishing shared understanding about the time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) for the CCP itself and for the disaster relief force as a whole. • Requirements / availability of aerial port of debarkation (APOD) and sea ports of debarkation (SPOD). • Movement and reception of other UAPs. • Infrastructure repair or expansion at (APOD/SPOD) facilities.			
(2) Establishing line of communications (LOC) security requirements.			
4. The staff, led by the COS, with support from the G-3 conducts mission analysis to determine which humanitarian assistance activities are most appropriate to the FDA: • Direct assistance. • Indirect assistance. • Infrastructure support.			

Note: Where practicable, the military role should focus on providing indirect assistance and infrastructure support while minimizing direct assistance (Refer to JP 3-29, Foreign Humanitarian Assistance).

Task			
+* 5. The COS establishes the CCP task organization supporting forces in the disaster relief mission with assigned roles/responsibilities including:			
+* a. Receiving from the CCDR the military end state and strategic military objectives.			
b. Receiving, from the G-2, information requirements for: • Commander's critical information requirements (CCIR). • Reporting requirements to higher. • Information support (if directed) to the federal lead agency and other UAPs.			
c. Status of personnel recovery (PR) or search and rescue (SAR) efforts (when applicable).			
(1) The information operations (IO) cell determines how IO and psychological operations will be used to inform and influence relevant audiences.			
(2) Advise, assist, and plan displaced civilian movement and control.			
d. The G-4, provides support to approved mission tasking matrices (MiTams) transporting requests.			
e. The G-9 provides:			
(1) Advise and assistance to the G-3 for planning displaced civilian movement and control.			
(2) Establishment and manning of a civil-military operations center (CMOC).			
(3) Coordination with the staff, country team, CMOC, UAP, IA task humanitarian assistance coordination center (HACC), humanitarian operations center (HOC), and IPI to ensure planning and execution of FHA.			
(4) Coordination with the staff, country team, CMOC, UAP, IA, and IPI to ensure planning and execution of foreign assistance (including FDA).			
f. Security (of own forces, civilians providing relief, and HN civilians receiving relief).			
g. Reconnaissance and surveillance (R&S) of identified threats.			
h. Coordination with special operations forces (SOF) coordination.			
i. Each staff element plans to apply the commander's intent to transition from military to civilian authority for each assigned role/task to set conditions for transition to civil authority and termination of the operation in support of the anticipated exit strategy.			

Prepare

Task			
* 6. The commander, assisted by the staff, assumes command and control over available forces when:			
a. The chief of operations verifies the task organization of available forces.			
* b. The commander receives subordinate commander back briefs on the operation to ensure a shared understanding.			
c. The COS directs exchange of liaison or establishing coordination with UAPs (e.g. request digital liaison detachment (DLD) for coordination with HN security forces (HNSF)).			
7. The CCP deploys an advance party IAW TPFDD to designated location for the CCP to coordinate the arrival of the CCP main body and to make initial contact with DOS or other lead USG agency in the operational area OA while maintaining overall survivability measures.			

Note: Depending on the circumstances for the crisis, the CCP may deploy to an affected host nation (HN), or to an intermediate staging base in a nearby nation or aboard a Navy ship.

Task			
+ 8. The G-3 coordinates CCP and subordinate forces' participation in relevant rehearsals.			
+ 9. The G-2 and G-3 with support from the G-9 develops an information collection plan that will leverage intelligence derived from military forces and civil information provided by other UAPs to answer CCIR and maintain awareness of changes in the area of operations.			
10. The G-4 coordinates sustainment through the main command post (MCP) for: • Reception, staging, onward- movement, and integration (RSOI) • Life support. • Humanitarian assistance (HA) supplies. • Transportation.			
11. The G-4, supported by the G-6, establishes current disaster-specific information systems required for the disaster relief mission.			
12. The COS directs the appropriate staff elements to develop and/or rehearse standing operating procedures and battle drills for the CCP.			
13. The CCP prepares to lead the initial movement to the affected region and begin FDR operations.			

Execute

+* 14. The CCP, under the direction of the COS, deploys to designated location and establishes operations.

      a. Current operations assumes control of assigned and attached forces.

      b. The staff, led by the G-6, establishes communications with all land forces, components, headquarters, the USG lead agency, multinational and HN forces, and any other UAP.

      c. Establish reporting requirements to higher, from subordinates and to the USG federal lead agency.

    * d. The commander, assisted by the staff, conducts and reports an initial assessment of the crisis.

      e. The COS establishes a CCP battle rhythm that accounts for HHQ, federal lead agency, and other UAP requirements.

 + 15. The CCP current operations cell controls the initial deployment of forces, port and theater opening, and RSOI IAW tasks assigned in the higher headquarters order (HHQ) order.

      a. Adjusts deployment priorities based on initial assessment of the crisis.

      b. Coordinates adjustments to TPFDD to reflect changing priorities.

      c. Monitors execution of port/theater opening tasks by subordinate forces.

      d. Reports deployment progress to HHQ and federal lead agency (as required).

      e. Resolves conflicts with usage of ports and LOCs by the disaster relief force and other relief agencies with HN and other UAP.

+* 16. The commander, assisted by the CCP staff, directs the FDR operation.

      a. The staff, led by the G-9, provides assessment updates of the operational environment for shared understanding and updating COAs for providing disaster relief including:
        • The civil considerations of areas, structures, capabilities, organizations, people, events (ASCOPE).
        • The operational variables of political, military, economic, social, information, infrastructure, physical environment, and time (PMESII+PT).

   +* b. The CCP commander decides who, what, when, where, why, and how to focus assets and civil military operations that support the CCMDR's strategic objective, planning guidance, and concept of operations.

    * c. The commander, supported by staff and subordinate commanders, sustains collaboration and professional relationships with the non-military participants of the operation.

      d. The G-2 and G-3, receive situation reports (SITREPS) from the G-9 regarding conditions or events that require specific civil affairs operations (CAO) (e.g. medical, veterinarian) or a civil military operations (CMO) response.

   +* e. The CCP provides independent civil military operations when approved by the CCMDR, or USG lead agency.

      f. The unit transitions military responsibilities to civil authority, HN or designated UAP when directed by the HHQ, or the USG lead agency.

 + 17. The current operations cell implements the information collection plan by:

      a. Receiving, analyzing, and processing reports from forces.

   + b. Coordinating for civil information from UAPs.

      c. Monitoring relevant information for changes in:
        • CCIR.
        • Threat conditions (conventional threats, hybrid and criminal threats, and civil unrest).
        • Public health conditions.
        • Humanitarian relief requirements.
        • Civil/HN capability and capacity to assume responsibility for disaster relief from friendly forces.

 + 18. The current operations cell monitors the execution of assigned tasks by assigned/available forces, including:

      a. Subordinate forces conducting assigned reconnaissance and surveillance (R&S) in support of surveying affected areas.

      b. Medical units providing health services as directed and in accordance with established priorities.

   + c. Sustainment forces providing, or supporting FDR organizations with (when directed):
        • Shelter.
        • Subsistence.
        • Water and/or water purification.
        • Engineer support to repair or improve infrastructure.
        • Transportation of humanitarian relief supplies.
        • Hazardous materials (HAZMAT) response.
        • Energy distribution.

      d. Maneuver and other security forces providing protection for:
        • Forces of other nations working jointly with US forces in a multinational force.
        • UAP personnel and equipment.
        • Foreign humanitarian assistance (FHA recipients).
        • Affected country personnel and assets.
        • Humanitarian relief convoys, supplies, and main supply routes.
        • Relief distribution centers.
        • Stocks of HA supplies.
        • Ports and airfields.
        • Hospitals and medical clinics.

   19. The current operations cell coordinates execution of approved FDR tasks with the CMOC, UAP, and available forces (e.g. Coordinating delivery of humanitarian supplies).

+* 20. The current operations cell coordinates requests for FDR from the CMOC or UAP by:

a. Maintaining administrative record keeping for requests.

b. Analyzing the request to determine if the capability and capacity exist to execute the request(s).

c. Determining through the staff judge advocate whether the request has any legal constraints.

d. Determining through the G-8 if there are fiscal constraints on the requested action.

+ e. Receiving approval to fullfill the request.

* f. Coordinating through the USG lead agency.

+* 21. The CCP commander and staff coordinate other military support to the FDR operation when approved..

a. The current operations section and surgeon coordinate inter- or intra-theater patient movement.

+ b. The commander, supported by the G-3 and G-9 collaborates:

(1) With the CCMDR to ensure that FDR operations, actions, and information are consistent with established objectives.

(2) With the federal lead agency to ensure defense support to public diplomacy (DSDP) is consistent with national objectives in the country.

(3) The PAO for the conduct of press briefings in accordance with guidance from the federal lead agency.

c. The IO staff coordinates information operations to inform and influence specific audiences.

d. The staff, as directed by the COS, maintains coordination and information sharing with UAP to maintain unity of effort.

+* 22. The CCP directs the handover of responsibility of disaster relief tasks as directed after:

a. The staff or a subordinate commander determines conditions are set to relieve the disaster relief force of an assigned responsibility.

b. The staff verifies that the federal lead agency, HHQ, and appropriate civil authority agree that conditions are established for handover.

c. The staff presents the commander with a recommendation to execute the handover.

* d. The commander makes a decision and provides guidance.

+ e. The staff and affected forces execute handover IAW commander's guidance.

f. The staff determine when all tasks assigned to a particular element have been handed over to civil authorities and make a recommendation on redeploying that segment of the force.

* g. The commander directs the redeployment of forces no longer required.

23. The CCP terminates FDR operations and redeploys in accordance with (IAW) directives from higher headquarters.

Assess

+* 24. The commander and staff assess operations to determine progress and make adjustments to operations by executing assessment activities:

Note: There is no single way to conduct an assessment. Every mission and OE has its own challenges, and every commander assimilates information differently, making every assessment plan unique. The following steps can help develop an assessment plan.

a. Monitor indicators to observe conditions relevant to the current operation.

* b. Evaluate indicators to judge progress toward desired conditions.

c. Staff and subordinate commanders identify variances and recommend corrective actions specific to assigned tasks.

* d. The commander decides if and how to modify the operation based on integrating the commander's personal assessment with recommendations from the staff, subordinate commanders, and UAPs.

+* 25. The commander and staff adapt the 6-step assessment process to the current operation to answer six general questions:
- How has the OE changed?
- Where are we?
- Why do we think the change happened?
- Is the current plan still suitable to achieve the objectives?
- Do changes in the OE impose additional risk or provide additional opportunities?
- What do we need to do?

a. Step 1: Develop the assessment approach during planning by identifying specific information needed to monitor and analyze conditions associated with attaining the operation end state, achieving objectives, and accomplishing tasks.

b. Step 2: Develop the assessment plan to monitor and collect necessary information and intelligence to inform decision making.

c. Step 3: Collect relevant information through routine procedures and reporting, such as maintaining running estimates, through directed information collection, and through recognition of exceptional information.

+ d. Step 4: Analyze information and intelligence to identify positive or negative movement toward achieving objectives or attaining end state conditions to identify the causes for the changes, and to generate recommendations.

+ e. Step 5: Communicate feedback and recommendations to the commander.

* f. Step 6: The commander directs changes to operations according to visualization and recommendations to improve operations or take advantage of opportunities.

* 26. The commander leads an after action review to learn from experience and improve future operations.

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Task Performance Summary Block

Training Unit	ITERATION							
	1		2		3		4	
Date of Training per Iteration:								
Day or Night Training:	Day / Night		Day / Night		Day / Night		Day / Night	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Leaders Authorized % Leaders Present								
Total Soldiers Authorized % Soldiers Present								
Total Number of Performance Measures % Performance Measures 'GO'								
Total Number of Critical Performance Measures % Critical Performance Measures 'GO'								
Live Fire, Total Number of Critical Performance Measures % Critical Performance Measures 'GO'								
Total Number of Leader Performance Measures % Leader Performance Measures 'GO'								
MOPP LEVEL								
Evaluated Rating per Iteration T, T-, P, P-, U								

Mission(s) supported: None

MOPP 4: Sometimes

MOPP 4 Statement: Include chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) threats in some iterations of this task.

NVG: Never

NVG Statement: None

Prerequisite Collective Task(s): None

Supporting Collective Task(s):

Step Number	Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
2.	71-TA-4730	Provide Support to Department of Defense and Other Government Agencies for Theater Army	71 - Mission Command (Collective)	Approved
3.	71-TA-6540	Protect Air, Land, and Sea Lines of Communication	71 - Mission Command (Collective)	Approved
3.	71-TA-5700	Coordinate Unified Action Partner Support	71 - Mission Command (Collective)	Approved
3.	71-TA-1130	Coordinate Joint Reception, Staging, Onward Movement, and Integration for Theater Army.	71 - Mission Command (Collective)	Approved
3.	71-TA-5450	Coordinate Support for Forces in Theater for Theater Army	71 - Mission Command (Collective)	Approved
6.	71-TA-5750	Manage Host Nation Support for Theater Army	71 - Mission Command (Collective)	Approved
11.	71-TA-5115	Manage Command, Control, and Communications Systems	71 - Mission Command (Collective)	Approved

OPFOR Task(s): None

Supporting Individual Task(s):

Step Number	Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
	150-C2-2300	Conduct Information Collection	150 - Mission Command (Individual)	Approved
	150-LDR-5004	Communicate the Commander's Intent	150 - Mission Command (Individual)	Approved
	150-LDR-5013	Organize the Staff for Operations	150 - Mission Command (Individual)	Approved
	150-LDR-5022	Conduct Pre-Combat Inspections	150 - Mission Command (Individual)	Approved
	150-LDR-5100	Lead the Operations Process	150 - Mission Command (Individual)	Approved
	150-MC-0000	Organize the Command and Control System as the Staff Officer	150 - Mission Command (Individual)	Approved
	150-MC-5110	Receive a Mission	150 - Mission Command (Individual)	Approved
	150-MC-5111	Conduct the Military Decision Making Process	150 - Mission Command (Individual)	Approved
	150-MC-5117	Prepare a Warning Order	150 - Mission Command (Individual)	Approved
	150-MC-5122	Perform a Rehearsal	150 - Mission Command (Individual)	Approved
	150-MC-5124	Refine the Plan	150 - Mission Command (Individual)	Approved
	150-MC-5131	Assist the Commander in Executing Operations	150 - Mission Command (Individual)	Approved
	150-MC-5145	Conduct Risk Management	150 - Mission Command (Individual)	Approved
	150-MC-5251	Integrate the Command and Control (C2) Network	150 - Mission Command (Individual)	Approved
	150-MC-5315	Establish the Common Operational Picture	150 - Mission Command (Individual)	Approved
	150-MC-7654	Conduct Knowledge Management	150 - Mission Command (Individual)	Approved

Supporting Drill(s): None

Supported AUTL/UJTL Task(s):

Task ID	Title
TA 5.9.1	Conduct Foreign Humanitarian Assistance (FHA)
OP 8.10	Conduct Foreign Humanitarian Assistance (FHA)

TADSS

TADSS ID	Title	Product Type	Quantity
71-20	Common Hardware Platform (CHP)	DVC	1
71-ALOTT	Army Low Overhead Training Toolkit	SIM	1
20-101	Joint Land Component Constructive Training Capability - Multi-Resolution Federation - Standard Configuration	DVC	1

Equipment (LIN)

LIN	Nomenclature	Qty
No equipment specified		

Materiel Items (NSN)

NSN	LIN	Title	Qty
No materiel items specified			

Environment: Environmental protection is not just the law but the right thing to do. It is a continual process and starts with deliberate planning. Always be alert to ways to protect our environment during training and missions. In doing so, you will contribute to the sustainment of our training resources while protecting people and the environment from harmful effects. Refer to the current Environmental Considerations manual and the current GTA Environmental-related Risk Assessment card. Refer to GTA 05-08-002 ENVIRONMENTAL-RELATED RISK ASSESSMENT.

Safety: In a training environment, leaders must perform a risk assessment in accordance with current Risk Management Doctrine. Leaders will complete the current Deliberate Risk Assessment Worksheet in accordance with the TRADOC Safety Officer during the planning and completion of each task and sub-task by assessing mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available-time available and civil considerations, (METT-TC). Note: During MOPP training, leaders must ensure personnel are monitored for potential heat injury. Local policies and procedures must be followed during times of increased heat category in order to avoid heat related injury. Consider the MOPP work/rest cycles and water replacement guidelines IAW current CBRN doctrine. Refer to GTA 05-08-012 INDIVIDUAL SAFETY CARD.